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Measures and Numerals

804 The Toda measure of length is the *mogai* or *mogoi*, which corresponds to the cubit, being the length from the elbow to the tips of the fingers. The word is probably related to *mogal*, the term for fore-arm.

The usual measure of capacity for liquids is the *kudi*, said to be equal to about four pints. Another measure is the *kòni*, two of which make one *kudi*. The *kòni* probably corresponds to the milking vessel, or *pun*.

For measuring out grain, the Todas use a special table of measures consisting of *ôk* and *kwd*, eleven *ôk* making one 802 *kwd*. When measuring out grain, modifications of the ordinary numerals are used.

In the following lines I give these on the right-hand side of the page, those on the left being the ordinary numerals. *Urôk* is the equivalent of *ud ôk*, or one measure.

ud	one	*ûrôk*
erd	two	*îrôk*
mûd	three	*mûk*
nank	four	*ofoni*
nâk	five	*eûk*
ôr	six	*ârôk*
ô or *eo*	seven	*ôk* or *eudk*
îr	eight	*ôrôk*
ompûk	nine	*ompûk*
pûch	ten	*pochôk*
pennd	eleven	*ukwd*
pennerd	twelve	*pennrûk*
pennmûd	thirteen	*pennmôk*
pennnank or *pônk*	fourteen	*pennonôk*
pennâk or *pnâk*	fifteen	*pennôrôk*
pôr	sixteen	*pôrôk*
pô or *pôr*	seventeen	*pôôk*
pôr	eighteen	*pôôk*
pompûch	nineteen	*pompochôk*
evoth	twenty	*evothôk*
evoth ud	twenty-one	*evothudôk* (doubtful)
evoth erd	twenty-two	*ikwd*
evoth mûd	twenty-three	*ikwd ûrôk*
⋮	⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮	⋮

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mopoth	thirty	*ikwŏ ŏdk*
mopoth mŭd	thirty-three	*mŭkkwŏ*
mŭpoth	forty	*mŭkkwŏ ŏdk*
mŭpoth nomk	forty-four	*mŭkkwŏ*
epoth	fifty	*mŭkkwŏ ârdk*
epoth mŭz	fifty-five	*aiiwŏ*
âroth	sixty	*aiiwŏ oidk*
âroth âr	sixty-six	*ârwŏ*
ênoth	seventy	*ârwŏ oponi*
ênoth ŏ	seventy-seven	*ŏkwŏ*
ĕtwoth	eighty	*ŏkwŏ mdk*
ĕtwoth ĕt	eighty-eight	*ŏtkwŏ*
unvoth	ninety	*ŏtkwŏ ârdk*
unvoth unpoth	ninety-nine	*unpawŏ*
awâr	hundred	*unpawŏ ud*

Above a hundred the numbers of *kwŏ* are continued to *pothkwŏ*, *ponudkwŏ*, &c., up to twenty *kwŏ*, which make one *silgk*, and then the people begin again at the beginning.

This occurrence of the number eleven is probably a consequence of the transactions between Todas and Badagas. 177 802 804

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177 802 804 There was some reason to believe that the true Toda measure is the *ák* (probably a contraction of *achok*) and that the Badagas brought their grain to the Todas in vessels called *kwd*. The *kwd* contained eleven of the Toda *ák*, and hence came about the very unusual proportion between two measures.

802 In giving ages or any other period of time, the word for year, *kwòdr*, is often abbreviated to *wd*; thus *ndpoth kwòdr*, forty years, becomes *ndpothwd*.

In counting the Todas use their fingers largely and have a special method of indicating the numbers. To signify one, the thumb is placed against the tip of the little finger; for two, against the tip of the ring finger; for three, against the middle finger; for four, against the forefinger; for five, the tip of the index finger is placed over the nail of the thumb; the same position is used for six, while that for seven is the same as for four, and so on, so that when ten is reached the thumb is resting again on the tip of the little finger.

Money

177 436 The Todas use the ordinary Indian currency. In their legends and ceremonies there is frequent reference to the *panm*, or four-anna piece.

Among the coins used by the Todas at the funeral ceremonies there are many of considerable age with Arabic inscriptions, and the earlier visitors to the hills describe the Todas as possessing old Venetian gold pieces. In the legend telling how the *kaltmokh* of the Nòdrs *ti* dispersed the invading Coorgs (p. 114), the boy made use of a small gold coin called *pirpanm*, which he had in his possession.

The Calendar

805 The Todas have twelve months, each of which begins with the new moon. The first month of the Toda year is *Tai*, which begins with the new moon in October, so that this month usually includes part of October and part of November. Some of the chief Toda ceremonies, such as that of *teutiit-*

203. *Thursday*	tâm	(?)	
204. *Friday*	bellîvom	*belle*=silver, a name of Venus.	
205. *Saturday*	thanivom	*thani*=*sani*. (S.)	

A few of the words in this list defy all attempts to trace their origin. And this is not surprising. If in English such words as *boy*, *girl*, *dog*, and *pig*, though modern, cannot be traced, a tribe like the Tuḍas may well have invented a few terms.

§ 42. TUḌA NUMERALS.

I. vodd	(K. *ond-u*)
II. edd	(K. *eraḍu*)
III. mûdu	(K. *mûr-u*)
IV. nânku	(K. *nâlk-u*. T. *nâng-u*)
V. ïtah	(K. *eid-u*)
VI. âr	(K. *âru*)
VII. êlzh	(K. *êḻ-u*. T. *êẓ-u*)
VIII. eṭṭ	(K. *eṇṭ-u*. T. *eṭṭ-u*)
IX. onpath	(K. *on-batt-u*)
X. pattu	(A. K. *pattu*)
XII. ponodd	(A. K. *panerad-u*)
XVI. pârzh	(A. K. *padinâr-u*)
XX. îvoth	(K. *ippattu*)
XXX. mûpath	(K. *mûvattu*)
XL. nâlpath	(K. *nâlvattu*)
L. epath	(K. *eivattu*)
C. nûr	(K. *nûru*).

§ 43. A few subjects for discussion may be indicated here.

(1) In examining these lists I think it will become evident that the 'lingual' or 'cerebral' letters in the Drâviḍian languages are all corruptions of one letter, a kind of l. This seems to be the one Vêdic cerebral.

Kan. *maḷal-u* is Tam. *maṇal*; so
Kan. *maḷai* is Tam. *maṇai*.
Kan. *nâḍ* is Tuḍa *naṛ*.

Comp. §§ 6-8.